

Legislature of Vermont.

MONTEPELLER, Nov. 3, 1858.

SENATE.

The bill for the surrender of fugitives from service was taken up, when Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to sec. 11, and moved that the bill with (pending) amendment be ordered to lie and be made the special order for Friday next at 2 o'clock P. M., which motion prevailed.

Mr. Chittenden requested to be discharged from serving on special committees raised in relation to salaries and fees of certain officers. Mr. Davis joined in the request, and both Senators were excused.

Messrs. Mason and Chadwick were appointed by the chair to fill the vacancies.

House bills referred.—To lay a tax on the county of Caledonia, to committee on finance. To extend the corporate rights of the Bank of Rutland, to committee on banks. To incorporate the Windsor County Breeding Association, to committee on agriculture.

HOUSE.

Petitioners referred.—Of Wm. Carpenter and M. Dutton and others, against repealing chapter of Laws of 1856, Plank Road Company, to committee on roads. Of L. M. Sawyer and S. B. Reed, P. R. Gale, Ryland Fletcher and others, on fugitive slaves, to committee on subject. Of George and Melinda Brown and 700 others, for women's rights (women to be represented when taxed) to judiciary committee.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS.

Reports.—House bills, for the preservation of fish in McLean's Pond in Bygate, and in Chipman's Pond in Timmonah, both passed. By Mr. Chadwick, to incorporate the Newbury Quarrying Company, passed.

HOUSE.

Reports.—By committee of claims, in favor of bill to pay D. S. Church \$500 (for injuries while in service of the State as sheriff) ordered to lie.

Bill passed.—Incorporating Connecticut River Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

(The remaining part of the session was taken up in discussing the circus bill, which was finally dismissed.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 4.

SENATE.

Mr. Bartolomeo called up Senate bill to repeal an act authorizing the business of banking. Mr. B. said he would not keep a law on our statute book that did not promote the interests of the people; much less one that was produced of such small and trifling value. He thought it had been satisfactorily proved that no security was made to the bill holder under the provisions of this law. The South Royalton Bank was a fair example to illustrate this truth. The bill was ordered to third reading.

Mr. Wilbur called up Senate bill relating to the drafting of wills and other law, and said it was well known to the Senate that a bill had recently passed the other house, known as the aqueduct bill, which had been unanimously refused a third reading in the Senate, on the ground that the bill was unconstitutional, as it proposed to take private property for public use, and selling the art passed in 1846 one of the same stamp, he hoped it would be wiped from the statute book by the passage of this bill. The bill was ordered to third reading.

Bill passed.—Senate bills relating to provisions for bazaar, to amend act incorporating the Windsor County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, (allowing insurance on live stock at a reduced rate), and the amendment for the relief of married women.

The governor nominated Calvin Pease of Montpelier to be secretary of the Senate. Reports.—By Mr. Sanford, for committee on agriculture, Senate bill, to promote improvement in the breeds of cattle, with an amendment, which was adopted and third reading ordered.

Resolution.—By Mr. Chittenden, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House adjourn their respective houses on Wednesday the 17th day of November inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., adopted.

HOUSE.

The Chair announced the select committee on petitions relating to woman's rights, Messrs. Walker of Greenfield, Knowlton of Stratton, Colburn of L. Montpelier, Leavitt of Graton, and Ferguson of Starkboro.

Engrossed bills.—Relating to common schools.

After a long discussion, the bill was ordered to lie, on motion of Mr. Lindsay of Rutland.

Reports.—By Mr. Abbott, for select committee, a substitute for bill authorizing the Treasurer of the State to grant licenses to circus exhibitions; the substitute was agreed to, and on motion of Mr. Green, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, dismissing the bill relating to the exhibition of trained animals, and to lay that motion on the table; refused, 90 to 57.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5.

SENATE.

Bills passed.—Repealing act relating to the draining of swamps and other low lands; to repeal act authorizing the business of banking; relating to highways; to promote improvement in the breeds of cattle.

Mr. Strick called up the resolution offered by Mr. Wood, providing for an adjournment of the Senate, Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, A. M. Adopted, 15 to 12.

Senate bill for the surrender of fugitives from service was taken up, it being a special order for this hour, pending an amendment.

Mr. Wilson withdrew his amendment. Mr. Wood moved to amend the title of the bill by striking out the words "for the surrender of" and inserting the words "relating to," which was adopted.

Mr. Wilson renewed his motion to amend sec. 11 after the word "dollars," "provided that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any claim of a parent or guardian to the custody of the person or care and service of his or her minor child or ward, or to any claim of service from an apprentice for a fixed time."

On motion, the bill with pending amendment was made the special order for Wednesday next at 10 o'clock P. M.

The Governor transmitted a copy of the transfer made by Mrs. Thompson to the State of the Cabinet of Natural History, belonging to the estate of the late Zadock Thompson.

Resolution.—By Mr. Chittenden, that the two houses meet in joint assembly on Wednesday next at 10 o'clock to elect a railroad commissioner; adopted.

HOUSE.

Reports.—By Mr. Hall, for committee on military affairs, a substitute for bill relating to companies of uniform militia, (providing for two uniform companies in each regiment) on motion of Mr. White of Windsor it was ordered to lie. By Mr. Needham, for committee on education, bill incorporating the Vermont Mutual Homoeopathic Society; ordered to 3d reading. By Mr. Hubbard of Chelsea, for judiciary committee, against bill relating to the mortgaging of personal property; and on his motion it was dismissed.

By Mr. Ainsworth for general committee, against bill relating to the licensing of certain circus exhibitions; on motion of Mr. Hartshorn dismissed.

Resolution.—By Mr. Hartshorn, that when

this House adjourn the afternoon, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., adopted.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins the substitute for bill granting license to circus exhibitions, was made the special order of Wednesday next at 11 o'clock.

The Caledonian.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Nov. 13, 1858.

It will be the aim of the conductors of THE CALEDONIAN to give the News in an attractive form and fit for its season; to make an interesting and elevating Family Journal; to discuss public affairs with independence and vivacity; and to reflect the common New England sentiment against the great Woe of Slavery.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We solicit voluntary contributions from all parts of the country upon matters of interest. If items of News, in particular, will be thankfully received.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO'S ADVERTISING AGENCY. 119 Nassau St., N. Y., & 10 State St., Boston. S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., are the Agents for the Caledonian, and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at the same rates as required by us.

The Triumph of Douglas.

The Douglas democrats have five majority in the new Illinois Senate, and three in the House; and they have also elected five members of Congress to four Republicans. Douglas will therefore of course be elected United States Senator for the next six years. Notwithstanding this, the Republicans have a majority in the popular vote of the state. The administration vote was very small.

The above are the facts as near as we can learn. Douglas has achieved a signal triumph, even if it has been an inglorious one—brought about by fraudulent means, as many suppose—it is no less a triumph, and such an one as our country affords no precedent. He has beaten both the administration and the Republicans. This result has been achieved at an immense cost. Mr. Douglas has worked through this canvass like a man who knew that his all depended on this single throw of the dice. He has not only worked himself but his friends have aided him to the utmost of their ability. It was known by them, as well as by Douglas himself, that his defeat at this time would cost him an election from which there could be no awaking to political emoluments or glory.

Mr. Douglas knew that now was the chance to strike for the Presidency in 1860, and he has made one bold push, and so far he is successful. We say bold push, for it is no small thing to rebel against the king. Mr. Douglas has taken a stand against his own party, ostensibly, and the one now in power; and he has been encouraged, sustained and rewarded by a section of this same party. Independence in politics has been encouraged, and the rebel of to-day is greater than the President, and of whom the latter must ask terms, and without their consent he can never be the standard-bearer in 1860. They have had such matters all their own way heretofore, and it may reasonably be expected that they will not peaceably surrender it now. The South, an ultra southern paper, recognizes Mr. Douglas as occupying the following position:

1. Judge Douglas affirms the original and essential inferiority of the negro.
2. He denies that the negro was intended to be embraced within the abstractions of the Declaration of Independence, and asserts that the right to freedom and equality was predicted only of the dominant race of white men.
3. He denies the privileges of citizenship to the negro.
4. He affirms the compatibility of a confederacy free and slave states, and the possibility of their harmonious coexistence under a common constitution.
5. He affirms the absolute sovereignty of the states in respect to their domestic institutions, and denies the authority of the Federal Government to discriminate against the interests of slavery.
6. He inculcates a policy of non-intervention, as between the free and slaveholding states, as well as between the latter and the Federal Government.
7. He supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for slavery the right of colonization in the territories.
8. He upholds all the guarantees of the Federal Constitution in respect to the rights of the south.
9. He maintains the dignity and independence of the Senatorial function, against all the encroachments of Executive usurpation.
10. He protests his opposition to black Republicanism at every point and upon every principle.
11. He pledges himself to fidelity to the organization, principles and nominees of the democratic party.

We hardly think Mr. Douglas's friends at the north will adopt the above as their platform. There is one feature of this Douglas victory which is rather interesting to the lookers-on. What will the friends of the administration now holding office, do? They have been as bitter towards the "little giant" as possible; will they now turn right about and applaud him? We shall see what we shall see. But to our mind the most humiliating act a man can do, is to shift and turn himself about, throw conscience and principle entirely out of the question, that he may reach a situation in some office under government. However, "the cohesive power of public plunder" is as strong now as it ever was, and those who will be held together by it most insist on Douglas's nomination at the Charleston convention.

WHERE ARE THE BORDER RUFFIAN HUNTERS?—A Kansas correspondent of the Evening Post writes that the notorious leaders of the pro-slavery invasions are rapidly "passing away." Titus and his band of cutthroats have departed, unwarded, for Arizona; but the great majority of the most reckless and guilty, who remain in Kansas, like Emory, G. W. Clark, Sheriff Jones, Jack Henderson, John Calhoun, Whitfield, etc., are enjoying lucrative positions bestowed by President Buchanan. "Dave" Atchison, the very A-

chilles of the ruffians, neglected alike by the Democracy of his State and nation, is permitted, on his plantation in Platte County, to remain in that private life which he is "so eminently fitted to adorn." A great majority of the people of Missouri denounce bitterly the action of the free-press, who in 1855-'56 inaugurated the border troubles.

News of the Week.

The White Mountain Railroad, running from Haverhill to Littleton, N. H., was sold at auction on Wednesday last week for \$24,000, subject to some contingent claims. The road cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000. It was purchased by George Minot, Esq., in behalf of the bondholders, who will organize into a corporation for the purpose of running the road.

The tow boat propeller Petrel, while steaming up the North River, and near the foot of Duane street, New York, on Saturday, exploded and was blown to pieces. Four men were killed, and a fifth badly mangled.

The Kansas papers declare that there is no deception about the Kansas gold mine, and that gold is abundant. The Kansas Herald "takes its veracity" in saying that from \$5 to \$25 per day has been taken from the mines. Baltimore is a delightful place, as our readers will judge from what we have published about it from time to time. Last week a policeman was shot dead while sitting with his family by his own fireside. It was done by some rascal because he was a witness against one of their number who had committed murder. His murderers have been arrested.

Concerning the New York Italian murderer, who had a fourth trial ordered. At his last trial he was convicted, but there were only eleven men on the jury.

Ex-Mayor Wood, together with 12 Aldermen and 40 Councilmen of New York City, have been indicted for fraud.

The cattle train on the Grand Trunk railroad ran off the track, yesterday forenoon, near New Gloucester, Me., in consequence of a load slide, killing Mr. Hazeltine the engineer, and killing and wounding many cattle.

A cattle train on the Northern road, near Andover, N. H., was thrown from the track by a bull breaking through the floor of a car and two men were very seriously injured.

There have been two arrivals from Europe during the week and these bring but seven days later intelligence. By them we learn that intelligible signals have been received through the Atlantic cable at Valentia from Newfoundland. It seems that messages can be sent from this side, but that the answers, as well as the information that such messages have been sent, must come by way of the Cunard steamship line.

The overland mail from California arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, with dates to the 11th. Twenty-four days were required for the passage of the first overland mail train from St. Louis to San Francisco, and an appropriate celebration of the event was to be held at the latter city. The freight river express, which was the gold region loaded with disappointed gold seekers.

Personal.

Hon. Wm. A. Howard, formerly of this state, but now a Republican member of Congress from Michigan, was defeated at the election last week. Mr. Howard was a prominent member of the House, and his defeat will be regretted.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams—the worthy son of an illustrious sire—was elected to Congress from Massachusetts last week. Charles Hale, of the Daily Advertiser, is elected to the legislature in the same state, and will probably be their next Speaker. Stockwell of the Journal, and Worthington of the Traveller, are also members of the next legislature.

Piccolomini, an opera singer, is creating a great sensation in New York. Her salary is \$1000 a month. The Salem Gazette says that "not a few of the persons who assist largely in making up Piccolomini's monstrous income, would revolt at an extra dollar to the schoolmaster's or the minister's salary or the laborer's bill." Too true.

Mrs. Cora L. V. Hatch has separated from her husband, he paying her \$700. It is said that the net receipts of the lady's lecturing tour have amounted to \$6000.

J. W. Geary, Ex-Governor of Kansas, was married in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's new lecture is "The Law of Sympathy and Repulsion as applied to Common Life."

William C. Bryant, the poet, has returned to his post as editor in chief of the N. Y. Evening Post.

Gov. Wise and Caleb Cushing were injured at Richmond, Va., the other day, by the upsetting of a carriage.

The Gould family were all alive at the last accounts.

A dispatch to the New York Post dated the day after election, states that Gerrit Smith retired in disgust, the night before, at "his usual hour, half past nine."

The President is said to have offered the Sardinian mission to Mr. Ward, of Georgia, who presided over the Cincinnati convention when Mr. Buchanan was nominated.

Jerome N. Bonaparte, Jr., grandson of Jerome Bonaparte the only surviving brother of Napoleon I, was in New York, last week.

Gen. Walker arrived in Washington, on Saturday evening. There are rumors of extraordinary movements in connection with his Nicaragua emigration scheme.

A grand reception is to be given to Paul Morphy by the chess players of this country, on his return home from Europe. Mr. Staunton, the English chess champion, declines a contest with Mr. Morphy.

PENNSYLVANIA.—For her share of the diplomatic honors of the country, Pennsylvania has the ministries to England, Austria, Naples, China, Peru, Chili and Ecuador; three secretaries of legation, and seventeen consuls.

A Fugitive at the Capital.

MONTEPELLER, Nov. 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the Caledonian.

A living specimen of chattelized humanity arrived at this place some time yesterday. He came over the underground railroad, and without ringing of engine bells or whistles, as the train approached the depot. He found quarters, and such as he and his friends considered the most appropriate under the circumstances—in the garret of one of the village Hotels, where he quietly remained, under lock and key, till the underground train took its departure. The fact that there was a fugitive amongst us became known to a few friends of humanity, and they immediately set about providing the ways and means for sending him freedom-ward. Sometime during the wretched hours of night he took the underground train which passes the line into Canada "at Derby Line," and ere this he is undoubtedly rejoicing in the enjoyment of those "inalienable rights," which the laws of his native land fling from him.

So soon as it was known that there was a needy fugitive in the place, the means necessary to aid him, onward were forthwith provided. A self-constituted committee of one in each branch of the General Assembly passed around the hat, and dollars and half dollars, in amount ample for the purpose, were cheerfully contributed.

It was proposed to "Joe"—such is his name—to take a ticket over the Central and Canada Railroads, but he was too cautious to do this. He had succeeded thus far in eluding the vigilance of the legalized bloodhounds of his country, and was ready to endure any inconvenience to reach a land of liberty. He was tremendously fearful, and undoubtedly had reason to be, and utterly refused to take any railroad tickets, save such as would pass with the conductors of the underground trains. He had documents in his possession showing that he was a veritable fugitive.

Joe is about twenty-two years of age, of intelligent appearance, and physically vigorous. He is a house carpenter by trade, and can read with some difficulty. He had a pocket testament in his possession. The history of his escape as near as I have been able to ascertain it, is as follows:—

On the 20th of September last, he left Wilmington, N. C., secreted on board a vessel loaded with lumber, and bound for New London, Conn. He provided for his subsistence on the way, a quantity of crackers and cheese, and secreted himself on board some days previously to the sailing of the vessel, and was not discovered till after the vessel had been six days at sea, when it was too late for the captain to return with him to port of clearance, in accordance with the laws of southern states. The vessel proceeded onward, and on entering the mouth of Mysic river, the captain went up to the city to make arrangements for the delivery of the poor fugitive into the hands of Uncle Sam's officials; but, in the absence of the captain, Joe jumped overboard and swam ashore and was not seen for some days. Afterwards, while trying on a coat in a clothing establishment, he was discovered and taken to the Custom house, to place him under charge of the Collector, who also holds the office of U. S. Commissioner. It soon became known to the good people of New London, that the fugitive had been seized, and they gathered in large numbers about the custom house, and among them was a police judge. He inquired of Joe if he preferred to go, and being answered affirmatively, he said "go," and he did so, and found safety in one of the depots of the underground railroad. U. S. officers and others sought him, but failed to find him.

It may seem strange that it took some two weeks for Joe to reach Montpelier, after his escape from New London, but it must be recollected that the time tables of the Underground trains must necessarily be adjusted with much less nicety than those on other roads, and consequently these trains run somewhat irregularly, both in regard to time and speed; but that is no matter, so long as the passengers pass safely onward to their journey's end. Stranger still is it, that passengers over these roads find their journey safely ended only as they are dropped on British soil!

The penalty for non-redemption of his bills, laying over the Bank of St. Albans, still sleeps; the bill having not as yet been called up. If that bank stood alone, I have no doubt of the result; but, as I remarked in my last, there are others behind it, and I cannot prophesy how it will terminate.

The Senate proposed, two or three days since, to go into joint assembly on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and elect a Railroad Commissioner. The House took it up on Friday afternoon and laid it upon the table. The Railroad commissioner's report being under consideration by the committee on roads, members were not ready to act.

This morning a bill was introduced, reducing the salary from \$1000 to \$500. Another bill was also introduced, abolishing the office altogether, it being considered, I suppose, like the fifth wheel of a coach. The Senate resolution was again taken up to-day, and after "much speaking" from sundry members, was again laid upon the table by the refractory House; so that between long delay, and reduction of salary, "Othello's occupation" may be lost.

The investigating committee are still taking a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether; and the controversy of how the State House is built, is likely to occupy more time than was taken to decide where it should be built. You see by the Burlington Daily Times, an occasional laugh is indulged in, at the Doctor's expense.

This afternoon, the bill for relief of the town of Huntington, from damage by freshet, called up Deane, Crane, Randall, Olmsted, and called down Edmunds, who, however, soon went up again, touching "the devastated plains of France," Huntington Ridge, the Adirondack chain; quoting Shakespeare, and passages in the account of the Flood, as he went, and finally landing on Mr. Ararat!

It was opposed by Rounds, Linsley, and the gentleman from Mendon, until the House adjourned.

A resolution was before the House to-day for the appointment of a committee of three, to join a like committee of the Senate, to examine into the state of the business, to fix upon a day of final adjournment.

The committee on roads are to have a hearing to-morrow morning, on the bill introduced last week for the charter of a railroad from Barton to Island Pond. They will report against the bill, and so will also the House and Senate.

I have given you, I believe, a digest of what has most occupied the Legislature since its last, and will only add that a bill of

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

MONTEPELLER, Nov. 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the Caledonian.

There is something strange in it, that life should appear so short in gross—and yet so long in detail. Since my last writing, seems but an hour—and yet the bills introduced—their discussion—their dismissal or engrossment and passage, with the adjournment of Friday afternoon, the journey home—the meetings, partings and returns make a history in one's life that needs not the line—

"Time is short, and art is long"—to verify the sentiment with which I began.

The most important bill passed since my last, is the act relating to common schools; which, though somewhat modified, is substantially as recommended by the committee on education. It was fully and intelligently discussed, and by the unanimity with which it finally passed, is shown the deep interest our people take in this harmonizer of our heads and teacher of our hearts—the common school system.

On Thursday there was a sharp discussion upon the bill before the House, giving the right exclusively to Sands, Nathan & Co. to exhibit their trained animals in the state. The sentiment in the House, as without a doubt it is in the state, is strongly against any exhibition, which embodies those feats and shows, under the name of a circus; but this bill, being in the medium of evil, and not being quite certain that those living in the border towns who had experienced all the evils, without any of the restraining influences of home upon their young men, would prefer this bill to either of two others behind it, and now before the House, the majority to dismiss was but twenty-seven. Had the question been put whether we would have circus exhibitions flood our state with the usual attendants of them—Dr. Packman, Mrs. Cunningham, and Dr. Burdell as side figures—the majority would have been much larger; and now that even the best organization of this kind in the country is rejected, the "timely suggestion" in your last issue is sure to be adopted. So that Woodville or Littleton is likely to receive another benefit when the time comes round, by four hundred more of the youths of our border towns depleting their pockets, as well as absorbing some of the wares of those balliwicks!

A bill in aid of fire departments by imposing a tax on the premiums paid in a fire district to foreign companies, occasioned considerable debate in the House on Friday, and in which the member from your town found himself suddenly in collision with that "bright particular star," the gentleman from Burlington, and naturally enough, was outvoted; but it is gratifying to know that even the Press of his own village condemn both the justice and expediency of the law. Could the large manufacturing establishments in the different towns, and our railroads procure all the insurance which safety to their owners and common prudence demands, in the state, but from choice went to foreign companies, there might be expediency in the law, but still no justice. They cannot do otherwise; and were the fire department in St. Johnsbury, want it. It was stated by Mr. Edmunds in his speech, that Burlington was at the expense of \$3000 per annum to keep up her fire department. As this is only \$2700 more than it costs St. Johnsbury, your member was not justified in withholding foreign aid, and a little special legislation, for that *ne-phe-a-ultra* town, where the state house ought to have been! It was conceded however, in a private conversation, that this \$3000 included an engine or two, but still it shows to what straits he was driven for an argument in public.

The penalty for non-redemption of his bills, laying over the Bank of St. Albans, still sleeps; the bill having not as yet been called up. If that bank stood alone, I have no doubt of the result; but, as I remarked in my last, there are others behind it, and I cannot prophesy how it will terminate.

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their proceedings, the only one of interest was the reading, by Hon. Hampden Cotts, on Friday evening last, of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"—a choice cut, and not a little significant, as reflecting upon some of the comedies of error by the "noted wisdom and virtue" of the State.

LOCAL AND STATE.

New Advertisements.

Ten Reasons—F. B. Gage. Kentucky Cattle—Calvin Brown. Melindos Falls Academy—R. C. Stanley, Principal. Found—Isaac Forno & Co. Wyoming Hotel—E. Ingalls & Co. St. Johnsbury Academy—J. K. Colby, Principal. Home Journal. Legal.

Thanksgiving.

We learn by Walton's Daily Journal that Gov. Hall has appointed Thursday, December 24, for our annual Thanksgiving day. We hope a Governor will be elected some time who will appoint our thanksgiving on the same day that it is in other states.

Death in the Bridal Chamber.—Under the appropriate heads will be found the marriage of Ira O. Miller and Carrie Hanson, and the death of the bride—all within the short space of one month. Mr. Miller was formerly teacher in both the St. Johnsbury and Lyndon Academies.

The Boston Liquor Suit.

The prosecution against Hiram Hill and Lafayette Duck, which has been pending for the last three weeks, is finally terminated by a fine upon the respondents of \$200 and the costs of prosecution; which amount to about \$50 more. Lemuel S. Kimball, one of the witnesses who testified in this case that he had neither seen nor drank any liquor in the Barton Hotel this summer, has been arraigned on a charge of perjury, and is now under \$500 bonds for his appearance before the county court for trial. The end is not yet.

A Scrup of History.

We are indebted for the following facts, to George Mason, Esq., of Barnet, who has lately interested himself in behalf of one Robert Cummings, a seaman who was engaged under Decatur in the Algerian war of 1815. Cummings has until lately been a resident of Barnet, and has gone by the name of "Sailor Bob." The fleet which was sent against Algiers consisted of nine vessels, which were rendezvoused at New York. Cummings enlisted on board the Spitfire, Captain Dallas. A few days after the fleet left New York, Cummings fell from the top-sail yard to the deck, and was carried below with a broken arm and a fractured skull. This was not only a sad accident to Cummings, but a great loss to the vessel, as he was an able seaman, and consequently very valuable assistance. Capt. Dallas had him cared for under his own supervision, and by the time the fleet reached the Mediterranean, he was able, with assistance, to go on deck. They soon fell in with the Algerian squadron, and although Cummings' head was in a bag, and his arm in a sling, he came on deck, and showed himself by the "Sailor Tom." When Decatur had obtained satisfaction of the Algerines, the whole fleet returned to New York, and Cummings was discharged as unfit for service; since which time he has, although a cripple, obtained a livelihood for himself without any pension or other aid from government. As he is now old and a paralytic, it has been the object of Mr. Mason to procure from government a partial equivalent for the services rendered in her service; and we are glad to know that he has been so far successful as to procure a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres, and a small amount of prize money on the vessels captured.

A New Qualification.—We were shown a letter, written by a school committee not a thousand miles from here, to a student at St. Johnsbury Academy, in regard to a district school, which said student had applied for. The letter was very brief, and to the point. It was, as near as we can recollect, as follows: "Dear sir: your letter of Nov. 3 is received, and in reply I would say, you can have the school if you can find me at the back!" After a few more words in regard to the delightful office of school committee, he closed the letter by signing his name as committee for the district. At first we were inclined to laugh at the uniqueness of this epistle; but the more we think of it the more we like this qualification, without which the student could not have the school. The fact is, we bring up our children mental giants, but physical dwarfs. Though they may be good Greek and Latin scholars at fourteen, they are no more able at twenty to cope with the "harum-scarum" strong-limbed boys of a farming district than are pigmies. Until we pay more attention to the physical training of our children, all the mental culture will avail but little. A great mind and an unsound body are not found together for a great length of time.

Walton's Legislative Journal.—We are indebted to this little daily (as is also every paper in the State) for our weekly report of the doings of our Legislature. Mr. Walton has a reporter in each house, and spares no trouble or expense to bring before the public at an early hour a full report of what is done in these respective bodies. But there are some editors in the State so perfect that they cannot overlook any little inaccuracies that must inevitably occur from time to time in such a hurried report; but they still continue to file, from day to day, from this same "unreliable" Daily Journal! Generous—consistent! Very.

The Supreme Court commenced its session at Woodstock, Nov. 2. The Strand says that the calendar contains ninety-nine cases, of which seven are from the county of Orleans, seven from Caledonia, thirty-five from Washington, six from Windham, twenty-seven from Orange and seventeen from Windsor county.

The people of Woodstock are to have a course of lectures. Among the lecturers announced are Rev. A. I. Stone, Rev. T.